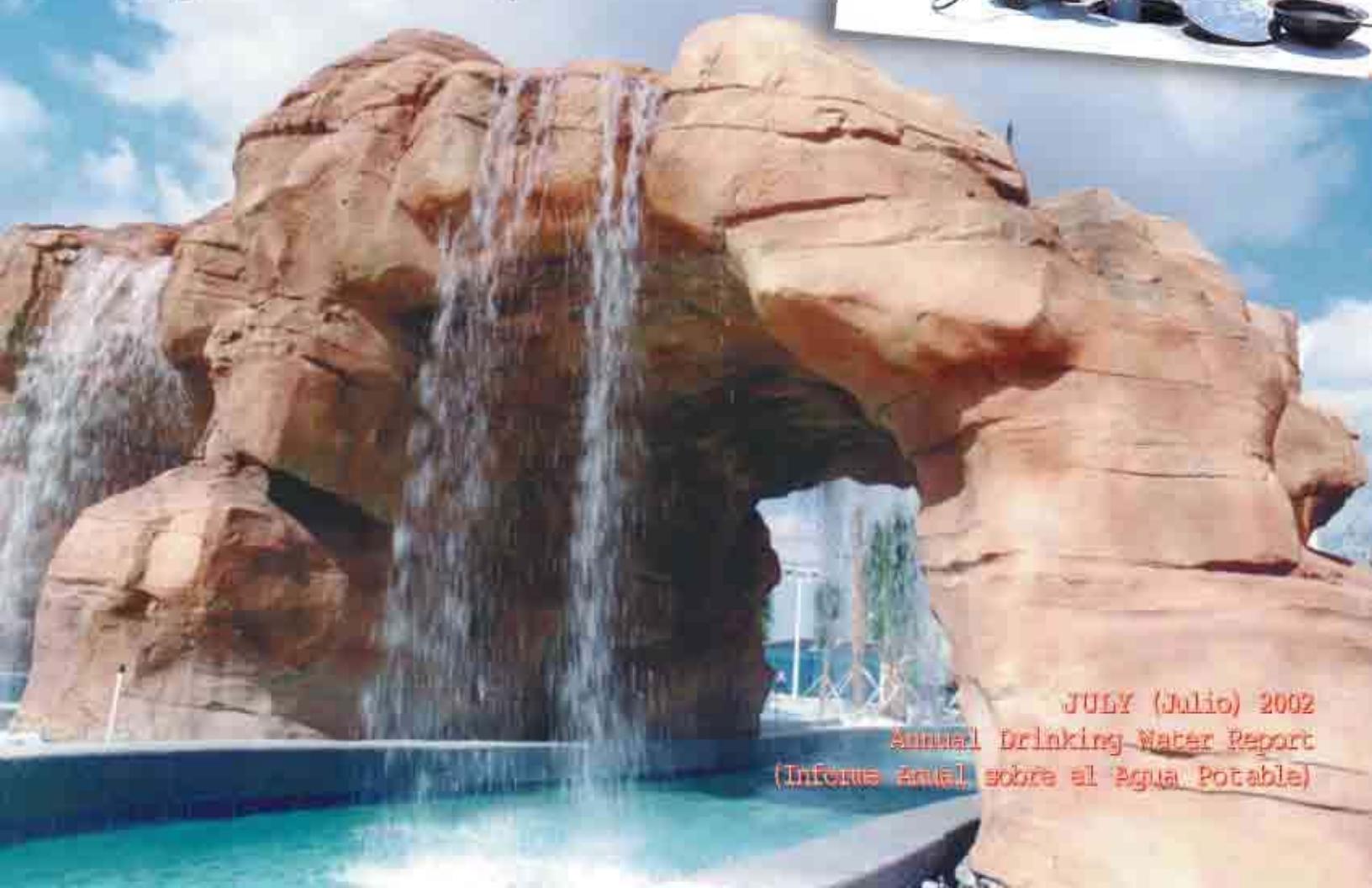


# WATER QUALITY REPORT



JULY (Julio) 2002  
Annual Drinking Water Report  
(Informe Anual sobre el Agua Potable)

## Mayor's Message

City of Hialeah

## Mensaje del Alcalde

Ciudad de Hialeah

I am pleased to present to you our annual Water Quality Report. This report presents information about the quality of the water we deliver to you every day. Our goal and commitment is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and its 1996 amendments ensure that public health and safety is protected in the drinking water supply delivered to the customer. Our drinking water meets or exceeds all the state and federal safe drinking water standards established by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The City's Department of Water and Sewers delivers an average of 25 million gallons of water per day (MGD) for domestic and public use. The water is provided to you at rates established in October 1997. Our trained personnel continuously monitor and analyze for constituents in your water supply according to federal and state standards. While all drinking water, including bottle drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents, it is important to remember that the presence of these elements does not necessarily pose a health danger.

I strongly encourage you to take the time and review this report to learn more about the superb quality of our water. I also want to remind our residents and users that the protection of our water resources is an essential element in our improved health and economy. I urged you, once again , to take special care in the conservation of this natural resource, for water should be used wisely.



Me complace ofrecerles nuestro Informe Anual de la Calidad del Agua Potable. Se detalla la calidad del agua que diariamente abastecemos a los residentes. Nuestra meta y compromiso es suministrarte agua segura y de confianza para su consumo. La Ley de Seguridad del Agua Potable (SDWA) y sus enmiendas de 1996, aseguran la protección de la salud pública en cuanto a la calidad del agua potable

suministrada a los consumidores. El agua que bebemos sobrepasa los estándares exigidos por el Departamento Estatal de Protección Ambiental (FDEP), así como los establecidos por la Agencia Federal de Protección Ambiental (EPA).

El Departamento de Agua y Alcantarillado de Hialeah, suministra diariamente un promedio de 25 millones de galones de agua, tanto para uso doméstico como público, manteniendo la misma tarifa adoptada en Octubre de 1997. Nuestro personal bien adiestrado supervisa y analiza constantemente la pureza de las fuentes del agua acorde con normas estrictas federales y estatales. Toda agua potable, incluyendo la embotellada, pudiera contener pequeñas cantidades de partículas y es importante tener muy en cuenta que la presencia de dichos elementos no representa amenaza o peligro alguno para la salud.

Les ruego encarecidamente que se familiaricen con este informe para conocer la calidad insuperable de nuestra agua potable. Asimismo les recuerdo que la protección de sus fuentes constituye un elemento vital para nuestra salud y economía. Les reitero y los insto a que juntos conservemos y cuidemos este recurso natural que debemos usar inteligentemente.

CITY OF HIALEAH

Raul L Martinez  
Mayor

## a message to our consumers

The City purchases its water from Miami-Dade County and then uses its own system to deliver it to its customers.

The Biscayne Aquifer, an underground geological formation where water is stored, is the sole source of water for Miami-Dade County. It has been a reliable source of supply since the early 1920's. Approximately 330 million gallons per day (MGD) are withdrawn from the Biscayne Aquifer to treatment facilities operated by Miami-Dade County.

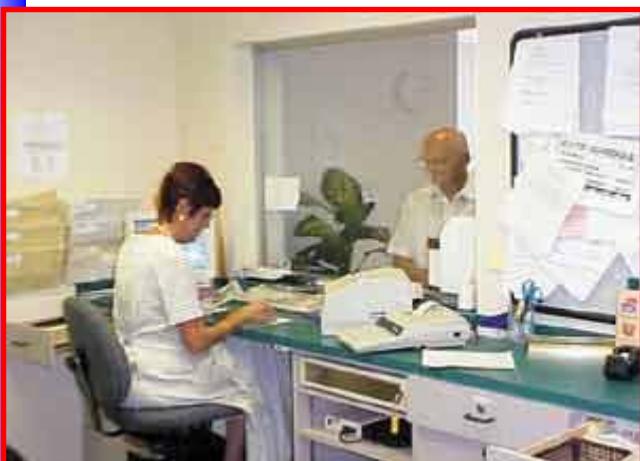
In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) was signed into law on December 16, 1974. The purpose of the law is to assure that the nation's water supply systems serving the public meet minimum national standards for the protection of public health. The SDWA directed the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish national drinking water standards. These standards limit the amount of certain contaminants provided by public water. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

## un mensaje a nuestros consumidores

Nosotros compramos el agua al Condado Miami-Dade, haciéndola llegar a sus hogares a través de nuestra red de servicio.

Desde la década de los años 20, el Manto Acuífero Biscayne es la única formación geológica que nos abastece. Diariamente se extraen uno 330 millones de galones de agua de dicho lugar para ser tratada en las instalaciones operadas por Miami-Dade County.

La ley de Calidad del Agua Potable (SDWA) fue aprobada el 16 de Diciembre de 1974. Su objetivo es asegurarse que todos los sistemas de abasto de agua al público, cumplan con los requisitos mínimos establecidos para la protección de la salud. Además facultó a la Agencia de Protección Ambiental para limitar los contaminantes presentes en el agua que tomamos. La Administración Federal de Drogas y Alimentos (FDA) también impone límites a la presencia de contaminantes en el agua embotellada. La información adicional sobre contaminantes y sus efectos potenciales a la salud puede obtenerse llamando a EPA Safe Drinking Water la Línea Caliente (1-800-426-4791).





## Important information about lead

The City's water complies with lead content regulations. It is possible that the lead levels in your home may be higher than other homes in the City due to materials used in the construction of your plumbing system. If you are concerned about lead levels in your water (young children are more vulnerable to lead than adults), you may wish to have the water tested.

If your home has a lead service line or piping that has lead soldered joints, you can take the following precautions to minimize your exposure to lead that may have leached into your drinking water from your pipes.

- Run your water for 30 to 60 seconds or until it feels colder anytime your water has not been used for more than 6 hours.
- Always use cold water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula
- Use faucets and plumbing material that are either lead-free or will not leach unsafe levels of lead into your water.

### Health Effects:

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the national drinking water standards could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning disabilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

## Importante información sobre el plomo

*El Suministro de agua de Hialeah cumple con las regulaciones respecto al plomo. Sin embargo, es posible que dichos niveles en su casa pudieran ser más elevados que en otros lugares debido a los materiales de plomería usados al fabricar su casa. Si le preocupa conocer el nivel de plomo existente en el agua que toma (los niños son más vulnerables que los adultos) usted puede solicitar que analicen la misma.*

*Si su casa tiene instaladas tuberías o cañerías de plomo, tome las siguientes precauciones, reduciendo al mínimo la exposición al plomo existente en su casa.*

- Deje correr el agua de 30 a 60 segundos, o hasta que la sienta más fría, siempre que no haya usado la pila por más de 6 horas.
- Use siempre agua fría para tomar, cocinar o preparar la fórmula infantil.
- Use material de plomería carente de plomo.

### Efectos en la salud:

*Los bebitos y niños que tomen agua expuesta al plomo, en exceso de los niveles permitidos, pudieran sufrir retrasos en sus desarrollos mentales y físicos. Los adultos que durante largos años hayan tomado dicha agua podrían desarrollar problemas renales o hipertensión.*

## CITY OF HIALEAH RESIDENTIAL LEAD AND COPPER TESTING

Contaminants	Test Date	Units	Number of Samples Collected	Number of Samples Exceeded AL	Action Level AL	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value*	Major source in Drinking Water
Lead	2000	mg/l	101	6	0.015	0.007	
Copper	2000	mg/l	101	0	1.3	0.130	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value means 90 percent of the homes tested have lead and copper levels below the given 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value. If the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value is above the AL, additional requirements must be met.

## Additional monitoring

The Department has implemented an extensive testing program to ensure the safety of our water supply. Water quality tests are conducted on a continuous basis and include the following tests:

- Turbidity
- Conductivity
- Temperature
- Chlorine residual
- Ph (Acidity – Alkalinity)
- MF (Total coliform)
- Orthophosphate
- Lead & Copper
- Calcium

Water Quality samples are collected throughout the city and tested regularly. These tests are overseen by various regulatory agencies on the federal, state and local levels.

## Supervisión Adicional

*La Ciudad de Hialeah ha creado un programa riguroso de análisis y pruebas de calidad que se lleva a cabo en forma continua. Citamos los siguientes:*

- *Turbidez*
- *Conductividad*
- *Temperatura*
- *Residuos derivados del Cloro*
- *Ph (Acidez-Alcalinidad)*
- *MF (Total Coliform)*
- *Ortofósforatos*
- *Plomo y Cobre*
- *Calcio*

*Las muestras del agua se analizan regularmente dentro de los límites de la ciudad. Dichas pruebas son observadas también por las distintas agencias federales, estatales y a nivel local.*



## People with special health concerns

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplants, HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders and the elderly and infants are subject to increase risk from contaminants. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers

You may obtain the EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants from:

**Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)  
Safe Drinking Water Hotline  
1-800-426-4791  
<http://www.epa.gov/safewater>**

## Personas que tienen preocupaciones especiales con la salud

Algunas personas son más vulnerables que otras reaccionando a los contaminantes existentes en el agua. Las más susceptibles a la inmunidad, como quienes están bajo tratamiento oncológico o se han sometido a cirugía de trasplantes de órganos, los que tengan HIV/AIDS u otros síntomas de desórdenes de inmunidad y hasta algunos ancianos e infantes, pueden sufrir un riesgo particular que los afecte. Dichas personas necesitan asesoramiento profesional.

Las normas de EPA/CDC en cuanto a los medios apropiados para reducir el riesgo de infección por *Cryptosporidium* y otros microbios contaminantes se informan en:

**Agencia para Protección Ambiental (EPA)  
Safe Drinking Water Hotline  
1-800-426-4791  
<http://www.epa.gov/safewater>**

## Frequently asked questions

**Q: Why are only a few contaminants listed in this report? What about other contaminants?**

**A:** The United States Environmental Protection Agency, which created the format for this report, does not require substances that are not detected in the public water supply to be included in this report. That does not mean that we do not monitor for other substances.

**Q: What is the hardness of water?**

**A:** Calcium and magnesium are the minerals in water that contribute to the hardness of water. Hardness does not affect the safety of water.

**Q: Why does our water have fluoride?**

**A:** Fluoride is added to the water, as required by law, to protect teeth. According to the American Dental Association, people who drink fluoridated water have a 40% to 50% reduction in the number of cavities that would have occurred without fluoride. Some home filtration devices remove fluoride from water and bottled water may or may not contain fluoride.

**Q: Is MtBE present in my drinking water?**

**A:** No. Our drinking water is not contaminated with MtBE, which is added to gasoline to improve air quality.

**Q: What is cryptosporidium and should I be concerned about it?**

**A:** Cryptosporidium (pronounced krip-toe-spore-ee-um) is a microscopic parasite that can be found in surface waters. It has been recognized as a source of disease since 1976. The organism can cause a gastrointestinal illness if ingested. It is found in human and animal wastes and can be transmitted by ingestion of contaminated food or drinking water. There is very low risk, if any, to the general public of contracting cryptosporidiosis through consumption of drinking water. The State of Florida has expressed concerns that our groundwater source may be under the direct influence of surface waters. Therefore, the Biscayne Aquifer could be susceptible to the cryptosporidium organism. As a result, our water has been tested by Miami-Dade County for cryptosporidium nor Giardia, another protozoan, has been detected in ours source water.

## Otras Frecuentes preguntas

**P: ¿Por qué hay tan solo unos pocos contaminantes en este informe? ¿Qué pasa con los restantes?**

**R:** La Agencia Federal de Protección Ambiental (EPA), autora del formato de este informe, no exige que se incluyan sustancias sin detectar en las fuentes de agua pública. Eso no significa desatender la presencia de otras sustancias.

**P: ¿Qué cosa es la dureza del agua?**

**R:** La dureza no afecta la calidad del agua. La presencia de minerales de calcio y magnesio son los que contribuyen a la dureza del agua.

**P: ¿Por qué nuestra agua contiene fluoruros?**

**R:** Al agua se le añade fluoruro para protegernos la dentadura. Acorde con la Asociación Odontológica Estadounidense, (ADA) las personas que toman agua contentiva de fluoruros tienen entre un 40% y un 50% menor número de caries que las que no lo ingieren. Filtrar agua en los hogares puede extraer el fluoruro y las embotelladas pudieran carecerlo.

**P: ¿Contiene MtBE el agua que tomamos?**

**R:** No. El agua que tomamos no está contaminada con MtBE, que es un elemento añadido a la gasolina para mejorar la calidad del aire que respiramos. Algunas regiones han tenido problemas con filtraciones de MtBE donde se ha contaminado el manto freático.

**P: ¿Qué es el Cryptosporidium y como me puede afectar?**

**R:** El Cryptosporidium es un parásito microscópico presente en la superficie de las aguas. Desde 1976 se ha identificado como causa de enfermedades. Si se ingiere puede causar enfermedades gastrointestinales. Se encuentra en los desechos humanos y de animales pudiendo transmitirse por ingestión de alimentos contaminados o por el agua que se toma. Existe un riesgo mínimo de contaminación pública a causa del agua que tomamos. El Estado de la Florida se preocupa porque dicho manto vital pudiera estar afectado por superficies contaminadas. Aunque el condado miami-Dade ha analizado nuestra agua, desde el año 1993, no se ha detectado

Cryptosporidium ni tampoco el protozoario "Giardia Lambia".

# **Substances that may be found in source water**

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, underground sources, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

## **Contaminants that may be present in source water include:**

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics which are by products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production.



# **Substancias que podrían existir en las fuentes naturales del agua**

*Las fuentes de donde proviene el agua potable (de cañerías y embotelladas) abarcan ríos, mantos subterráneos, lagos, corrientes, lagunas, reservorios, manantiales y pozos. A medida que el agua se desplaza por la superficie de la tierra o en forma subterránea, va disolviendo de forma natural los minerales o materiales radiactivos que encuentra en su curso, recogiendo substancias de procedencia animal o humana.*

## **Los contaminantes que pudieran estar presentes en dichas fuentes incluyen:**

- *Microbios contaminantes, como virus y bacterias proveniente de plantas de tratamiento de aguas negras, sistemas sépticos, operaciones agrícolas de aves, ganados y vida silvestre.*
- *Contaminantes inorgánicos tales como sales y metales, causados naturalmente por corrientes urbanas de aguas torrenciales, desechos domésticos o industriales, minería, cultivos, producción de gas y petróleo.*
- *Pesticidas y herbicidas de origen múltiple, como de corrientes de lluvias torrenciales bien sean agrícolas o domésticas.*
- *Contaminantes tipo químico-orgánicos incluyendo los sintéticos o volátiles derivados de procesos industriales y del petróleo.*
- *Contaminantes radiactivos originados naturalmente o como resultado de industrias de gas o del petróleo.*

# key to detected contaminants tables

These tables are based on tests conducted by the Department in the year 2001 or the most recent testing done within the last five (5) calendar years. We conduct many tests throughout the year, however only results of the required tests are shown here. The table below is a key to the terms used in the tables.

Abbreviation/Symbol	Definition
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
ppm	Parts per million
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
TT	Treatment Technique
AL	Action level

## Want to learn more about water?

This report is available on our web site at [www.ci.hialeah.fl.us./](http://www.ci.hialeah.fl.us/)

We welcome your comments and opinions about this report and will be happy to answer any questions you may have. Please direct your comments or questions to the Department directly at the following telephone number: (305) 556-7383 Monday – Friday 8:30AM to 5:00PM.

# Tabla clave para detectar contaminantes

Estas tablas se basan en los análisis efectuados por el Departamento el año 2001 o en las más recientes hechas durante los últimos cinco (5) años. Realizamos múltiples pruebas anuales y aquí mostramos los resultados de las que son obligatorias. Esta tabla es la clave llave para conocer los términos impresos en la misma.

Abreviatura/Símbolo	Definición
MCLG	Objetivo del Nivel Contaminante Máximo
MCL	Nivel Contaminante Máximo
MRDLG	Objetivo del Nivel Residual Desinfectante Máximo
MRDL	Nivel residual Máximo Desinfectante
ppm	Partes por Millón
NTU	Medición/ Unidades de Turbidez
TT	Técnica del Tratamiento
AL	Nivel Activo

## Quiere saber más?

Nuestro informe está a su alcance en:  
[www.ci.hialeah.fl.us./](http://www.ci.hialeah.fl.us./)

Con sumo placer le aclaramos todo comentario y opiniones al respecto. Para obtener información adicional llame a nuestro departamento comunicándose al número: (305) 556-7383 de Lunes a Viernes de 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM.

***DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS DETECTED  
EPA INFORMATION COLLECTION RULE  
DATA GATHERING EFFORT (A)***

<b>DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS</b>	Federal Goal (a)	Federal MCL (b)	State MCL	Year Tested	<i>Miami-Dade County Water Treatment Plant</i> JOHN E. PRESTON	<b>MAJOR SOURCES</b>
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) (c)	60	NE	NE	98	71 (41-93)	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
Haloacetonitriles (HANS) (ppb) (d):	NE	NE	NE	98	7.5 (4.2-10.1)	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
Haloketones (ppb) (e)	NE	NE	NE	98	1.7 (1.2-2.4)	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
Chloral Hydrate (ppb)	NE	NE	NE	98	4.4 (1.6-7.4)	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
Cyanogen Chloride	NE	NE	NE	98	5.9 (4.2-7.8)	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
Total Organic Halides (TOX) (ppb) (g)	NE	NE	NE	98	334 (244-371)	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
<b>DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS</b>	<b>MDRL(b)</b>	<b>MDRLG</b>	<b>MDRL</b>			
Chloramine (ppm)	4.0	4	NE	98	3.1 (3.0-3.2)	Addition of Chlorine or Chloramine to drinking water for disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	4.0	4	NE	98		

## **ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTES**

**ppm** = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg / L)

**ppb** = parts per billion or micrograms per liter ( $\text{mg/L}$ )

ND = None Detected

**NE = None Established**

**MDRI** = Maximum Disinfectant Residual Level

**MDRLC** = Maximum Disinfectant Residual Level Goal

- (A) Data presented as the average form all samples collected in 1998 with the range (low-high) in parenthesis. Data gathering for the Information Collection Rule ended in 1998. This data will continue to be presented in accordance with consumer confidence report critieria.
  - (B) Effective date for compliance is December 2004.
  - (C) HAA5= the sum of the following individual Haloacetic acids: Monochloroactic, Dichloroacetic acid, Trichloroactic acid, Monobromoactic acid Dibromoactic acid.
  - (D) HAN= the sum of the following Haloacetonitriles: Dichloracetonitrile, Trichloracetonitrile, Bromochloroacetonitrile and Dibromoacetonitrile. Trichloroacetonitrile was not detected in WASD's treated water.
  - (E) Haloketones= the sum of the following haloketones: 1,1-dichloropropanone and 1,1,1-trichloropropanone.
  - (F) Testing for cyanogen chloride was only required for systems using chloramines for disinfection. The South Dade System users chlorine.
  - (G) TOX is a surrogate parameter used to indicate the potential that a water has for forming disinfectoin byproducts when a disinfectant is added to it.

## RADON DATA SUMMARY

# **CITY OF HIALEAH\***

## **2001 WATER QUALITY DATA**

PARAMETER	Federal	Federal	State	Year	Miami-Dade County Water Treatment Plant	MAJOR SOURCES
	Goal (a)	MCL (b)	MCL	Tested	JOHN E. PRESTON	
<b>MICROBIOLOGY</b>						
Total Coliform Bacteria (c)	5%	0	5%	01	0.69% (0-0.69%)	Naturally present in the environment
<b>VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>						
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)(d)	100	N/A	100	01	49 (22-74)	By-product of drinking water water chlorination
cis-1, 2-Dichlorethylene (ppb)	70	70	70	01	ND	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans-1, 2-Dichlorethylene (ppb)	100	100	100	01	ND	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>						
Arsenic (ppb)	50	NE	50	99 (h)	2	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	2	99 (h)	0.004	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	4	99 (h)	ND	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	100	99 (h)	0.1	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Copper (ppm) (e)	AL = 1.3	1.3	AL = 1.3	99 / 00 (f)	0.1, 0 Homes out 111 (0%) exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	4	99 (g)	0.8	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead (ppb) (e)	AL = 15	0	AL = 15	99 / 00 (f)	5.3 homes out of 111 (2.7%) exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Nickel (ppb)	NE	NE	100	99 (h)	ND	Corrosion of bronze
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	10	10	10	01	0.04	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff form fertilizer use
Nitrite (as N) (ppm)	1	1	1	01	0.001	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff form fertilizer use
Selenium (ppm)	50	50	50	99 (h)	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NE	NE	160	99 (h)	33	Erosion of natural deposits and sea water
Thallium (ppb)	2	0.5	2	99 (h)	ND	Discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories
<b>RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS</b>						
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	15	99 (h)	0.3	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<b>UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS</b>						
Chloroform (ppb)	NE	NE	NE	99 (h)	ND	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NE	NE	NE	99 (h)	ND	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromomethane (ppb)	NE	NE	NE	99 (h)	ND	By-product of drinking water chlorination

### **ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTES**

AL = Action Level

N/A = Not Applicable

ND = None Detected

NE = None Established

pCi / L = picoCuries per Liter

ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (mg / L)

ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg / L)

( ) = Ranges (low-high) are given in parenthesis where applicable

- (A) MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
- (B) Federal Goal = MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
- (C) The MCL for total Coliform bacteria states that drinking water must not show the presence of coliform in >5% of monthly samples. A minimum of 390 samples for total Coliform bacteria testing are collected each month from the Main distribution system (50 samples form the south Dade Water Supply distribution system) in order to demonstrate compliance with State regulations.
- (D) A total of 48 samples for Total trihalomethane testing are collected per year from the main distribution system (16 samples from the South Dade Water Supply distribution system) in order to demonstrate compliance with State regulations. Compliance is based on a running annual average.
- (E) 90th Percentile value reported. If the 90th Percentile value does not exceed the AL (less than 10% of the homes have levels above the AL), the system is in compliance and presently utilizes the prescribed corrosion control measures.
- (F) The 99/00 data presented for the Main System and South Dade Systems respectively is from the most recent testing conducted in accordance with regulations. Both systems are under reduced monitoring that only requires testing every 3 years. The Norwood plant was tested in 2001.
- (G) Fluoride testing to demonstrate compliance with State regulations is required every 3 years in accordance with State's monitoring framework. Fluoride levels are monitored daily for the Main system treatment plants where fluoride is added to promote strong teeth.
- (H) Data presented is from the most recent testing conducted accordance with regulations. Testing for this parameter is required every 3 years in accordance with the State's monitoring framework. (Excluding the Norwood plant that was test in 2001).



Rafel L. Martínez  
Mayor

Julio Robaina  
Council President

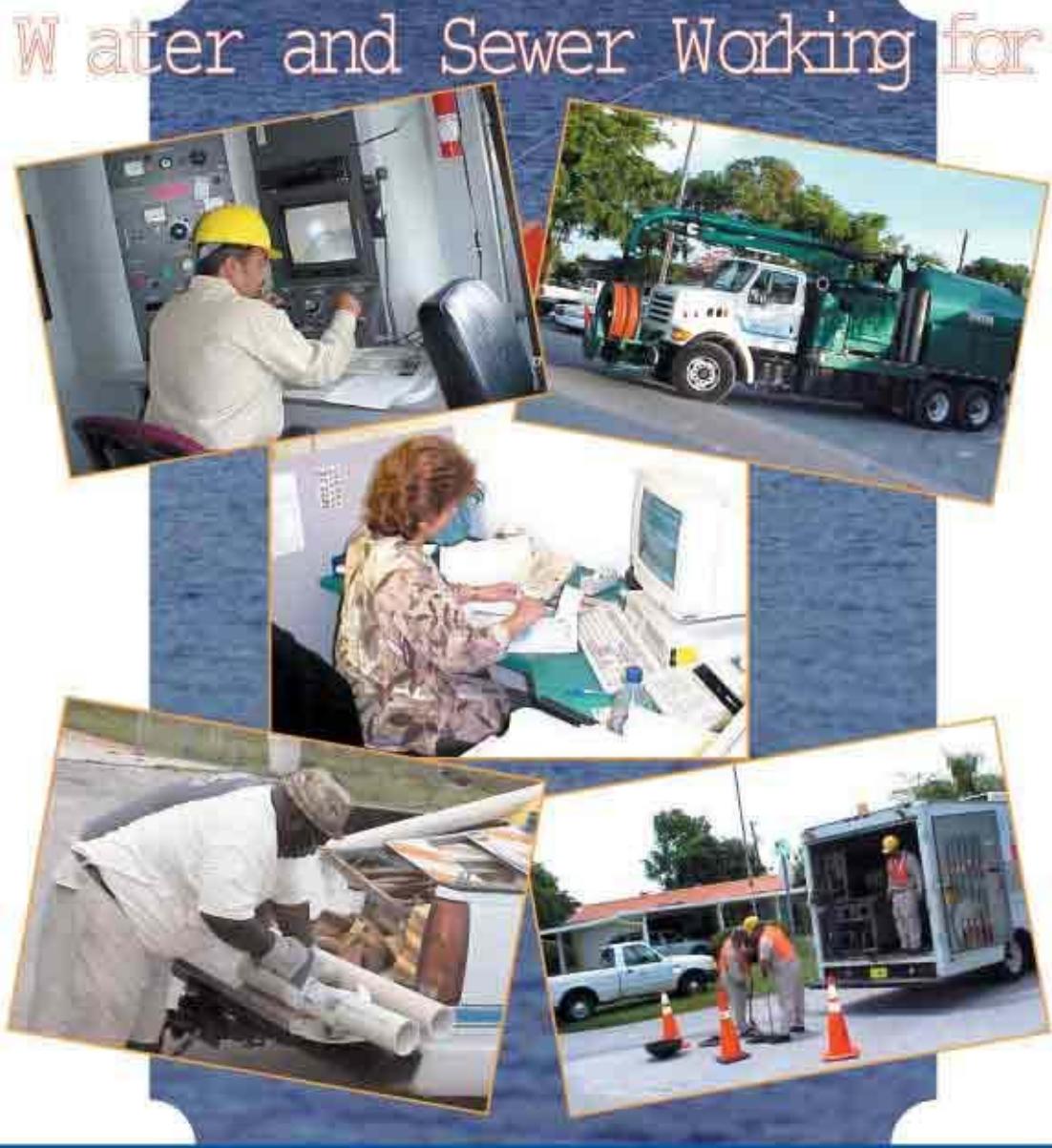
Eduardo González  
Council Vice President

Council Members

Esteban Bovo  
Senator Roberto Casas  
Julio Ponce  
Joe Yedra  
Guillermo Zárate



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Director



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DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SEWERS  
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HIALEAH, FL 33012

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